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Hongkong Daily Press.

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1919
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HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.

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TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 8.30	"
9.30	to 11.00	"
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	"
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	"
1.15	to 1.45	"
1.45	to 2.15	"
2.15	to 2.45	"
2.45	to 3.00	"
3.00	to 8.00	"

NIGHT CLAS.
8.50 p.m. 8.00 p.m. 8.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAY.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 11.00 a.m.	"
11.30	to 12.00 noon	"
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	"
1.00 p.m.	to 2.30	"
2.30	to 3.00	"
3.00	to 3.30	"
3.30	to 8.00	"

NIGHT CLAS.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexander Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compendious Order representing Bank Notes.

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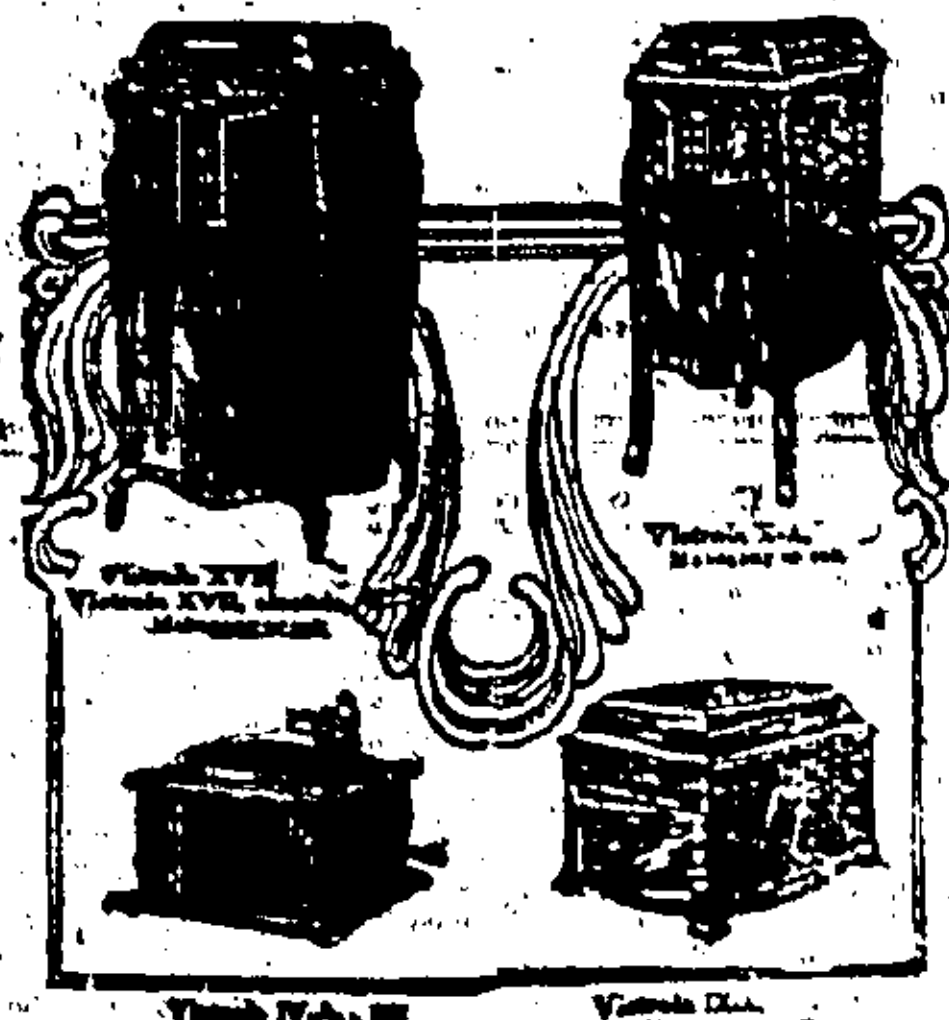
KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.
On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8
CANTON (Cal. Sta. Tan)	7.30	8.15	9.00	9.45	10.30	11.15	12.00	12.45
HEI LUNG	7.45	8.30	9.15	10.00	10.45	11.30	12.15	13.00
Shen Chai	8.00	8.45	9.30	10.15	11.00	11.45	12.30	13.15
Shen Chai	8.15	9.00	9.45	10.30	11.15	12.00	12.45	13.30
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Shen Chai	8.45	9.30	10.15	11.00	11.45	12.30	13.15	14.00
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Shen Chai	10.45	11.30	12.15	13.00	13.45	14.30	15.15	16.00
Shen Chai	11.00	11.45	12.30	13.15	14.00	14.45	15.30	16.15
Shen Chai	11.15	12.00	12.45	13.30	14.15	15.00	15.45	16.30
Shen Chai	11.30	12.15	13.00	13.45	14.30	15.15	16.00	16.45
Shen Chai	11.45	12.30	13.15	14.00	14.45	15.30	16.15	17.00
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Shen Chai	21.00	21.45	22.30	23.15	24.00	24.45	25.30	26.15
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Shen Chai	25.00	25.45	26.30	27.15	28.00	28.45	29.30	30.15
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Shen Chai	30.45	31.30	32.15	33.00	33.45	34.30	35.15	36.00
Shen Chai	31.00	31.45	32.30	33.15	34.00	34.45	35.30	36.15
Shen Chai	31.15	32.00	32.45	33.30	34.15	35.00	35.45	36.30
Shen Chai	31.30	32.15	33.00	33.45	34.30	35.15	36.00	36.45
Shen Chai	31.45	32.30	33.15	34.00	34.45	35.30	36.15	3

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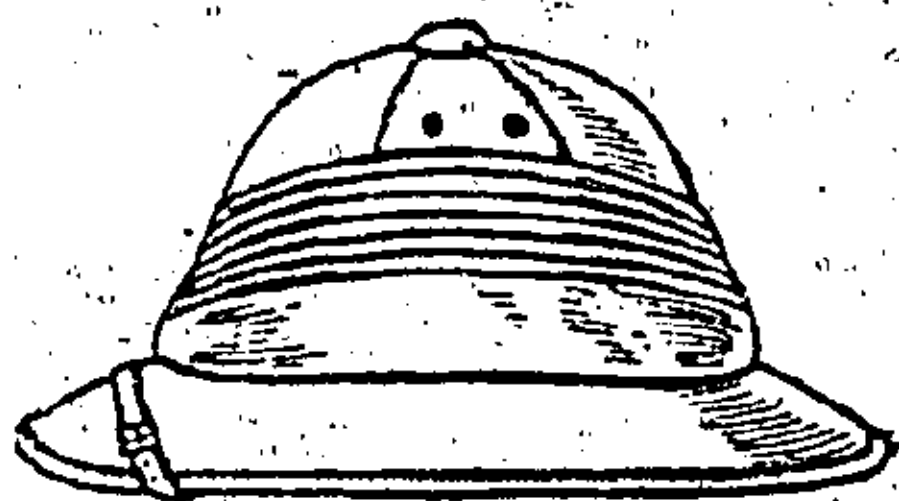
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JAPAN'S ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.
A CRITICISM.

In an article in a recent number of the *Electric Review* there appear some interesting remarks on Japanese enterprise in China. The writer says:—

"The great difficulty facing the British in China to-day is the competition of the Japanese. It is always best to be quite frank about these matters, and the best friends of any Oriental nation are those who speak out. But it is unfair to hide the good, and throw the search-light only on the bad points."

"The writer has travelled in Japan, and he came out to the Far East decidedly pro-Japanese. Are not these amazing people our pupils—did not Sir Alfred Ewing, Ayrton, Perry, Robert H. Smith, and other men so well known in our engineering profession introduce the science of engineering into Japan? Do we not rather flatter ourselves as we refer to Japan as the 'Britain of the Far East'? Are they not our Allies? Yes—all of these things are true. Japan is, for the tourist, a delightful country. The Japanese are a nation of devoted patriotism and remarkable adaptability to Western progress. They are splendid organisers. But in political and economic matters the Japanese have done some things that need a good deal of explanation."

JAPANESE UNPOPULARITY.
Let it be bluntly said at once that the Chinese feel themselves powerless. The European traders in the treaty ports have many stories about the Japanese, and very few of them are in their favour. Decidedly, the Japanese are unpopular in China."

There are two recent political actions of Japan which must make the British pause. When our country was at grips with the biggest menace to its life—when the days were dark and we had not America with us, there swept through Japan a violent anti-British propaganda. The military party of Japan was in power—no patriotic Briton out here at the time will ever forget that attempt to damage our national prestige in the Far East at the most critical moment of our history. It was, as the phrase goes, 'not playing the game.' If the Japanese Government did not inspire it, some of us think it could have prevented it."

The ambitious island power of the East has acquired more wealth than any other nation because of the war. Fortunes have been made out of munitions and ships. She is our ally; she turned the seas to protect her own and our commerce. But in 1915 she made demands on China which astounded the oldest residents—out here, in our American observer, Paul Mylon, who has lived in the Far East, wrote of those demands at the time as follows:—

"The programme of Japan in China, as announced from day to day during the last few months, is simply stupendous. The mind is overwhelmed in its consideration. The world has never known anything like it before, and our own petty declarations of the Monroe Doctrine on the Atlantic and the Open-door Policy on the Pacific become mere kindergarten babbling by comparison. For not only does Japan demand of China her most valuable concessions, industrially and commercially, including railways and mining franchises, but she would prohibit China from hereafter ceding such concessions to other countries; thus practically making herself not only the absolute political master of China, but, indeed, the lord trustee of all her domain, in demanding that the Japanese be employed to the highest rank of the army, of the navy, and of the police, as well as to the highest positions in the Customs and Departments of Finance, they attempt to gain an advantage in the perpetuation of a hitherto unheard-of power which is so tremendous in its possibilities as to bewilder the mind in an attempt to find even a moderate comparison to it in the long history of the world's great conquests."

A FAIR FIELD ASKED FOR.
If the British are Allies of Japan, they are, and always have been, good friends of China."

The thing which makes the British man of commerce feel so sore in China is the fact that the Japanese, under the methods which he himself will not use, it is useless enumerating examples. The cotton manufacturers in Lancashire have publicly complained. Imitations of British goods are said to be sold as British in a most unblushing manner, although they have been made in Japan."

The electrical trade of Japan has increased by leaps and bounds during the war. So long as the orders are obtained in open competition, and the goods sold are what they are described as every one in China wishes Japan "Good luck." There is any amount of room in the enormous potential market of China for the output of Japanese, American, and British factories. All that we ask for is a fair field and no favour. We are, indeed, proud of any good work done by the Japanese. But they must not expect British men of commerce to sit quiet while they exclude them, by so-called diplomatic methods, from the China trade. Their record in Korea and Manchuria before the war may have been of small moment to British statesmen, but it did not please British traders."

Let us 'keep our end up' in China, and make a bold bid for the external commerce of the country. We can succeed in fair competition with Japan. We shall only be too pleased to see Japan prosper; we want to be friends with her; we admired her pluck in the war against the Russians, and we have a right to remind her that we 'kept the ring' for her while that struggle went on. But there are certain definite Anglo-Saxon ideals in politics and trade, and we will not depart from them to please anyone. All we ask for is open competition and a fair deal. We have paid too dearly in this generation because we willfully kept blinkers over our eyes. It can do Japan no good in the long run to use trade methods which are utterly at variance with Anglo-Saxon ideals. We have well for a few months. Later on the failures will discourage the Chinese."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SOCIAL REFORM BY DANCING
[BY THE DEAN OF MANCHESTER.]

Dancing is as old as humanity itself, an old as tears and laughter, the natural rhythmical expression of human emotion and of the joy of life. Dancing is not merely a product and a feature of town life. It is remarkable that Scottish Puritanism, even in its severest days, has never suppressed dancing in the Highland glens. To-day in districts of the Highlands, where the old strict observance of the Sabbath survives, dancing is the most popular social recreation, and lads and lassies, who to the townsman might appear heavy and dull, as soon as the fiddle strikes up suffer a change and appear alert and graceful. In our great industrial towns dancing has never been more popular or more universal. It seems to provide a natural outlet from the drabness of surroundings and the monotony of modern industrial processes."

Girls especially seem to feel an absolute necessity for some outlet for their physical energy. Even after long hours in a factory, though mentally tired, they will still dance. In the absence of male companions they dance freely and readily among themselves."

Upbraided by grasp of man, Maidens speed their simple orgies: Mary Jane with Mary Ann."

Many girls "go wrong" because they are not provided with some wholesome outlet for this physical energy. They come out from the factory longing for some "fun." Someone suggests a drink and the descent is easy."

To girls and men of the working class dancing is, as a rule, a far more solemn and stately proceeding than it is to their richer brothers and sisters. No doubt there are undesirable dancing-halls, where the "bunny hug" and the "dip" are unduly prominent, but this is by no means a necessary part of the joy of dancing for them."

To the majority dancing is an art, and they have retained many of the stately measures of our forefathers, which have entirely disappeared from the modern society ballroom. Many varieties of step dancing are practised instead of the perpetual Boston and waltz. An M.C. who takes his position very seriously rules the proceedings with a firm hand, and all obey him implicitly."

If you want to see a really stately dance, go to a sergeant's hall. I have had the opportunity during the past year of witnessing a dance in a large girls' hostel in one of our munition centres, to which men, mainly soldiers, were invited, and the proceedings were conducted with great dignity and decorum. In a considerable town in the Midlands, under the supervision of the rector of the parish, a weekly dance is held in the town hall. On each occasion a prominent citizen of the town and his wife act as host and hostess, receive the dancers, and preside over the proceedings."

The fact is that our young men and women do not desire bad dances if they can get good ones. A very moderate degree of reasonable and kindly supervision is all that is required."

Young men and women will dance as they have danced since the first dawn of time. Why should opportunities of reasonable social intercourse and of the natural human joy of ordered rhythmical movement to music be confined to the sons and daughters of the wealthier classes? Men and women of goodwill are rendering a wise and kindly service to the community when they help to provide such well-ordered dances."

full confidence that her statesmen and commercial men will realise that the sanguine think that already they do so. The British want to trade with Japan as with China; co-operation must be the policy of the future in political affairs; and clean, good-humoured competition in the market of China. As a fact, the latter really means co-operation for the greater stimulus the more will be the trade that goes on. Britain opened the oyster of Chinese trade, but there are plenty of pearls for everyone. We must certainly do not want to exclude any legitimate competitors from the markets of the world. The British trader and manufacturer can hold their own against all comers if all comers play the game squarely."

These words are written in no spirit of malice, nor even of hostility, to Japan. They may seem harsh to those who are blinded by the dazzling brilliancies of the Rising Sun. They will be agreed to by 80 per cent. of the Britons in the Far East."

JAPANESE ELECTRICAL GOODS.
The fact of the matter is that the Japanese electrical goods are not doing the engineering profession very much benefit in China. To put it bluntly, so far as the observation of the writer goes, they are shoddy. They have been selling at high prices, and Japanese wires, lamps, etc., bought in Hongkong, have been very unsatisfactory. The climate of the China coast finds out any bad spots in cables, instruments, etc. Remember, that for some three months in the year the humidity of the atmosphere is about 80 per cent. Japanese wire had to be used by the writer—he could not get any other. But it gave him plenty of trouble."

The Japanese are in danger of overlooking the fundamental principle that in all engineering work time tells the tale. The Chinese buyer is ignorant—he just buys the wire or the lamps because they are cheap. Some of us are using up our energies in the endeavour to explain that tests are essential. Slowly, but surely, the Chinese of the coast ports are 'getting wise' on this point. But the Japanese are going inland and getting orders for complete installations in remote towns and villages. When the plant is in working, all goes well for a few months. Later on the failures will discourage the Chinese."

SPORT.
LAWN TENNIS.

OPEN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.
WON BY N. E. KENT AND F. A. REDMOND.

The exhibition of tennis given in the final of the Open Doubles Championship last evening was perhaps the best that has been seen throughout the tournament. N. E. Kent and F. A. Redmond defeated J. S. Jennings and Captain Murray, as it was expected they would do, but they had to fight hard throughout. Previously when these couples met and the match had to be abandoned on account of the rain, Kent and Redmond had all but won in three straight sets."

Capt. Murray's recovery of form was nothing less than startling, while Jennings took all manner of changes which seemed invariably to come off. They started in fine style and won four out of the first five games and five out of the first seven, eventually winning the set 6-4."

In the second set Kent and Redmond worked like Trojans. Strenuous play and luck gave them the first two games. Then Murray came into the picture, and won a game by a series of magnificent services. This was followed by another startling performance. Murray and his partner snatching the game from their opponents after the latter had scored 40 love. Jennings put in some very brilliant, if risky, shots from the base line, while Murray finished a long rally with a tremendous smash that gave the others no chance. With the set-stand at 2 all a ding-dong struggle ensued. Each time Kent and Redmond won a game, the others equalised until they stood at 5 games all. The next two games, however, went to Kent and Redmond who thus won the set, 7-5."

Continuing those aggressive tactics which had served them so well in the match so far, Jennings and Murray won the first three games in the third set. Murray's services always gave him an advantage, and there were many long rallies. When the set stood 4-1 against them, Redmond and Kent pulled themselves together to such purpose that they won five games in succession and thus the set 6-4. The change was due in large measure to Redmond's distinctive work at the net and to his good placing while Kent's accuracy could be relied upon."

In the fourth set they repeated their performance of the third set and won the first three games. This was due partly to splendid play by Murray and partly to several weak shots from near the net by Redmond. Then Kent and Redmond won a game but Jennings and Murray secured two out of the next three and brought the score 5-2 in their favour. The next game produced long rallies, and was eventually claimed by Kent and Redmond. They won the ninth and tenth game also and thus equalised, but the tenth game went into eight deuces before a decision could be obtained. Murray's service gave him the lead in the eleventh game but the following two were won by Kent and Redmond, who thus won the hardest fought and best set of the four 8-6, and the match, 4-2, 7-5, 6-4, 8-6."

N. E. Kent and F. A. Redmond are due to meet the holders, Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung on Friday, but the match will probably be advanced as the two Chinese players are due to leave for Manila on that day."

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, April 25th.

THE GERMAN BANK IN SHAMEN.

It is said that the German bank in Shamen and all its property will be sold by auction."

ROBBERY IN A MOTOR-BOT.

A robbery took place a few days ago on the motor-boat *Ying Ming*, shortly after she had left Canton for Waichow. Everything in the boat was seized and more than 20 of the passengers were carried off for ransom."

ARMS SMUGGLING.

The Custom officers discovered four cases of cartridges and a case of rifles on one of the Hongkong-Canton steamers yesterday. No arrest has been made."

STATUS FOR ADMIRAL CHING.

Wu Chui-shu has wired to the Authorities stating that the status for the late Admiral Ching Pik-kuang has been ordered from one of the factories in France. It will cost about 50,000 Frs. and will be completed within six months."

PEKING CAME NEWS.

The Peking Government has been informed that China is entitled to receive four of the German submarines, which are being distributed by the Paris Conference. The Peking Government has sent a commission to take charge of the vessels."

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 588 Pte. A. Forbes, "D" Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from May 1st, 1919.

APPOINTMENTS.

(a) E.E. the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. Alan Gordon Brown to be a Lieutenant in Command of the Cadet Co., H.K.D.C., with effect from April 15th, 1919, vice Second-Lieut. J. E. W. Beard resigned his commission dated March 1st, 1919.
(b) H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has accepted with regret the resignation of Major D. Macdonald, V.D., of his Commission in the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from May 1st, 1919.
(c) E.E. the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from May 1st, 1919:
Major G. H. Wakeman, V.D., to be Second in Command of the Infantry Battalion, vice Major D. Macdonald, V.D., resigned.
Lieuts A. E. Wright and E. Evans Jones to be Captains.

LEAVE.

Pte. J. E. Joseph, "B" Co., is granted one year's leave, from May 15th, 1919.

Pte. A. O. David, Mounted Section, is granted 5 weeks' leave from April 24th, 1919.

Spr. E. Grant Smith, Engineer Co., is granted 7 months' leave, from May 1st, 1919.

Gr. A. Stevenson, Artillery Co., is granted 5 months' leave from May 15th, 1919.

Pte. A. A. Clayton, "A" Co., is granted 5 weeks' leave, from April 24th, 1919.

PARADE.

The Corps (except Engineer Co.) will parade as strong as possible on the Polo Ground, at 5.30 p.m., on Tuesday, April 29th, to practice ceremonial. Dress, drill order (shorts and puttees). Officers will carry swords."

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.
Reference Corps (Order No. 5, dated January 10th, 1919, a lecture will be given by the Adjutant at Headquarters on Wednesday, April 30th, at 6 p.m.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

Both Half Companies will parade with the Infantry Battalion at the Polo Ground, at 5.30 p.m., on Tuesday, April 29th. Uniform, drill order (shorts and puttees). Hongkong residents parade outside Law Courts, at 5.10 p.m., and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay.

The Barker Cup Rifle Competition between Half Company teams will take place at King's Park Range, Kowloon, at 9.30 a.m., on Sunday, April 27th. The following will compete:—Right Half Co.—C.S.M. Bradbury, Sergt. Manuk, Corporal Martin and Rouse, Bomb. Bailton, Bomb. Garrell, Gns. Chassels, Compton, Oliphant and Redmond. Left Half Co.—Lieut. Danby, A.C.S.M. Frith, Sergt. Henderson and McPherson, and Gns. Dunlevy, Mackay, Sorby, D. Young, Overy and Goldfinch.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY

1.—D.E.L. Practice Runs for trained men are discontinued after April 25th until further notice.

2.—D.E.L. Instructional Class for Recruits.—Recruits will attend for D.E.L. Instruction under B.E. Staff Sergeants at Belcher's, at 9 p.m., on Wednesday, April 30th. Officer on duty.—Lieut. Stevenson.

3.—Instructional Classes for Officers and N.C.O.s.—Officers and N.C.O.s. will attend at Wellington Barracks for Infantry Instruction Class under B.E. Instructor, at 5.30 p.m., on Tuesday, April 29th, and on each subsequent Tuesday until further notice.

4.—Infantry Instruction.—Nos. 1, 2, and 4 Sections will parade at Wellington Barracks, and No. 3 Section at Taikeo Dockyard, for Infantry instruction under B.E. Instructors, at 5.30 p.m., on Friday, May 2nd, and on each subsequent Friday until further notice. Recruits will attend these parades.

These parades take the place of D.E.L. Practice Runs, and medical certificate must be forwarded with explanation of non-attendance.

5.—Pay for March will be issued at Engineer Co. Office, H.K.D.C. Headquarters, between 1.30 and 3 p.m., on Saturday, April 26th, and between 5 and 8 p.m., on Monday, April 28th. Pay not drawn by April 29th will be forfeited and refunded to Treasury.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

Tuesday, April 29th:—5.30 p.m. "A," "B," and Machine-gun Companies, Mounted Section (mounted) and Signalling Section on the Polo Ground. Dress, drill order. Officers will carry swords. Hongkong residents will parade outside the Law Courts, at 5.10 p.m., and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay.

CADET COMPANY.

STRENGTH.

Sergt. C. Graham, Pte. J. C. M. Smith and Bagley, J. Graham are permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from April 15th, 1919.

G. E. Stewart, Capt. Adjutant, H.K.D.C., Hongkong, April 25th, 1919.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

UPON HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE,
SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.

IRRESISTIBLE HONGKONG.

Lam Chi pleaded guilty to having returned from banishment.
The Acting-Attorney-General said that he had been banished no less than six times the last time for life.
His Lordship remarked that he did not know what to do with the prisoner.
The prisoner had nothing to say. He asked to be dealt with leniently. He had been born and bred in Hongkong. He was well-known in the Colony. (Laughter.)

His Lordship: Yes, you are well-known. There is no doubt about that. Prisoner was sentenced to four years imprisonment with hard labour.

THREAT FROM GOVERNMENT OPIUM FACTORY.

Charn Singh, till recently a Police constable, pleaded guilty to three offences: (a) giving a bribe to a Police Sergeant, with a view to inducing the latter's conduct as a public servant; (b) being found at night with a house-breaking implement, to wit, a key; (c) being found at night at the Government Opium Factory with intent to steal opium from the factory.

The Acting-Attorney-General stated the facts briefly. On April 4th, the complainant, Attam Mohamed, was on duty at the factory when the prisoner came up and knocked at the door. Complainant opened the door, and prisoner, entering, gave the complainant a bribe of \$40. Prisoner then took a key from his pocket and, opening the safe, took a bunch of keys out. With one of them prisoner opened one of the store-rooms in which there was a large quantity of Government opium. The complainant had, previously, communicated with the Police and the prisoner was arrested inside the strong room. He had water and a rag with him, showing there was no doubt that the prisoner wanted to take away some opium.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner) made a plea for leniency. He said that it was a rather hard case and meant the ruin of the career of the defendant, who had, hitherto, enjoyed a good character. It was not necessary for him to call evidence of good character, because the prisoner had been in the Police force, which was a sufficient criterion. The prisoner appeared to have succumbed to a sudden temptation in which he was led on by the complainant, who, on instructions, desired to trap the prisoner just as he had been trapped. On April 4th, the complainant, who was in charge of the factory, saw the defendant and a watchman, and it was the watchman, and not the prisoner, who had suggested to the complainant that they might all make a certain amount of money (\$400 or \$500). Apparently nothing further was said at the time, but, later, the watchman came back and saw the complainant, and, apparently, arrangements were made that everything would be easy. These arrangements appeared to have been communicated to the prisoner, who went into a Police ambush.

His Lordship observed that no doubt the prisoner believed that Attam Mohamed was going to aid him.

Mr. Alabaster emphasised that the prisoner was not the prime mover and that he had succumbed to a sudden temptation. He asked for a lenient sentence, in view of the man's good character and the fact that he had pleaded guilty and so saved the time of the Court and the jury.

His Lordship: What has happened to the watchman?

Mr. Alabaster replied that he did not know. He was rather surprised that he was not in the dock, unless, of course, the whole thing was a plant.

His Lordship said that on the depositions there was a case against the watchman. He asked if the Police had anything to say.

The Acting-Attorney-General said that the man's record was good.

Mr. T. H. King supported the statement, adding that the prisoner had been in the force for 5 years.

The prisoner said he had served in the Army for 9 years previous to that.

His Lordship said that, on account of the application by Counsel on the ground that the prisoner had borne a good character, he would consider the case.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERY.

TWO MEN CHARGED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, two Chinese were charged with committing an armed robbery at No. 54, Haiphong Road.

The facts, as stated, were that four armed robbers entered the premises, occupied by three women and two children, and, after intimidating these people with knives, ransacked the place. They stole a quantity of clothing and \$11 in money, and were making their escape when a servant girl appeared on the scene. She raised an alarm, and first defendant was arrested by a watchman in Cameron Road, while the second defendant was apprehended opposite the Kowloon Dairy farm. The daggers were found in Humphrey's tennis courts.

Mr. Orme remanded the case.

POLICE RESERVE TROUSERS IN PAWN SHOP.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese was charged with illegally pawning a pair of trousers belonging to the Police Reserve.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared for the defence.

A visit was paid to the pawnshop by Sergeant Ingham, who saw the pair of trousers on the counter. He questioned the pawn-broker, who said defendant pawned them.

Defendant said the pair of trousers were given him by a tailor's cutter three years ago. He said that he left the trousers at the shop and did not trouble to take them back as the Government had issued new uniform.

Mr. Lindell dismissed the case.

AN OPIUM CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 17 tacks of opium.

Defendant attempted to export the opium to Canton, and was waiting at the Kowloon-Canton railway station for the purpose when he was arrested.

Mr. Orme fined defendant \$1,700.

character, which was acquiesced in by the Police, he was going to inflict a lenient sentence. He hoped that at the end of his term the prisoner would endeavour to retrieve his character and live an honest life. He was sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour, for 6 months.

The Acting-Attorney-General asked what was to be done with the \$40 bribe prisoner had given to the complainant.

His Lordship suggested it should go to the public purse.

Mr. Alabaster said he did not know whose the money was. If given back to the prisoner at the end of his term, it might help him to get a good start in a new life. (Laughter.)

The Acting-Attorney-General said he thought the money ought to be forfeited.

His Lordship said that as the Crown was not prepared to part with the money he would make no order.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PRINCIPAL JUSTICE, MR. C. D. MCELROU.]

ASSAULT ON A GOLF CADDIE.

Lou Fun was indicted for having assaulted, robbed, and wounded a golf caddie named Lam Foon near the Wong Nei Chong Gap on March 8th.

The Crown Solicitor prosecuted.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. R. Sundaram, A. Karam, S. Longfield, C. M. Alves, R. L. Cameron, W. J. Wilkinson and J. F. Fisher.

The Crown Solicitor said that Lam Foon was a golf caddie at Happy Valley. On March 8th, he left Happy Valley with a bag of golf clubs to take them over to the golf course at Deep Water Bay. He went up the road leading to Wong Nei Chong Gap, and was near the Gap when two men suddenly appeared from the bushes skirting the road. Lam Foon was carrying his coat in one hand and one of the robbers (not the prisoner) snatched it and ran away. Just as the golf caddie was about to chase the robber, the other man attacked him with a knife and inflicted a slight stab-wound. The caddie defended himself with a pole and also kicked the prisoner in the stomach, upon which the prisoner ran away. The golf caddie chased him shouting out: "Save life!" all the time. An Indian constable, at Bowen Road, heard the cries and as the prisoner came running in their direction, the constable and the caddie managed to secure the robber between them.

The accused was sentenced to three years imprisonment, with hard labour, on each of the three counts, the sentences to run concurrently.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"ALADDIN."

SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION AT NAVAL THEATRE.

The employees of the Naval Dockyard certainly have some clever little sons and daughters. These children produced the pantomime "Aladdin" at the Naval Theatre last evening and it would be difficult to praise too highly the way in which they carried through their by no means easy task. Their thanks are due, of course, to Mrs. Neighbour and Mrs. Bentley who were indefatigable in coaching them in the respective parts, but instructors are of little use in a case of this kind unless they have intelligent material to work upon and without minimising, or endeavouring in the least to undervalue, the labour entailed upon the adults, the chief credit for the performance must be given to the youngsters themselves. They were admirable and the large audience which had gathered to look on and, perhaps, to criticise, was enthusiastic. The applause, quite properly, was unstinted. The theatre was crowded and among those present were H.E. the Governor, Admiral Sir Frederick and Lady Tudor, Major-General Ventris and Miss Ventris, Commodore and Mrs. Gurner, Sir William and Lady Rees-Davies and the Hon. Mr. Holyoak and Mrs. Holyoak. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the Ministering Children's League and a very substantial sum should be realised.

It was a pantomime up-to-date. The children were not to be contented with the simple unfolding of a well-known story in a picturesque setting. Local allusions were numerous. The Dockyard Police were the object of many witticisms, and one young man on several occasions made the audience, which should have known better, roar with laughter by his twentieth century mannerisms and his favourite *sotto voce* exclamation of "Some leg." The scenes were extremely pretty. The songs were well sung and went with a swing and there were many charming dances. What more could possibly be desired?

Gladys Brock, as the principal 'boy' "Aladdin," was perhaps the most prominent member of the cast. She played her part in a wonderfully capable manner. She has a very nice voice and danced beautifully. Flo Rodney was the "Princess" and Ernie Sears, the magician Uncle "Abanazar." Both were good, although at times Abanazar could not be heard distinctly enough. Ronald Bentley, as "Widow Twankey," the mother of Aladdin, was responsible for most of the fun. He proved himself a very able 'comic man' and although he may not have the experience of George Robey he does not lack confidence, and his imitation of a lady dancing was exceedingly well done.

The names of all those who took part are given below but it would not be just to allow the "four Hongkong mites"—Barbara Budden, Stella Parry, Joan Black and Betty Edwards—to appear simply among those who also ran. These little tots received, and thoroughly deserved, an ovation for their special turn, the song "Hongkong" and a dance. Mr. Titmus was responsible for the music and some considerable share of the credit for the success of the performance as a whole is due to her. Mrs. Titmus presided at the piano, Mr. Titmus played the oboe and Mr. Neighbour the violin.

The full cast was:—
MORTALS.
Aladdin Gladys Brock.
Princess Flo Rodney.
Ah Dug (Emperor) Edward Phillips.
Ting-a-ling Peggy Searle.
Ah Hong Sydney Trueman.
Abanazar Ernie Sears.
Prince Pekoe Doris Pile.
So Shi Vera Stanley.
Tut-tut Beattie George.
Ah Slop Bridget Searle.
Ah Cop Alfred George.
Widow Twankey Ronald Bentley.

IMMORTALS.
Genie of the Lamp Peggy Searle.
Genie of the Ring Maudie George.

THE FOUR HONGKONG MITES.
Barbara Budden, Joan Black, Stella Parry, and Betty Edwards.

CHORUS.
Norah Pile, Margaret Campbell, Gerrie Drew, Maudie George, Betty Edwards, Long, Tommy Pile, Arthur Hoard, Willie Drew, Ena Allen, Dolly George, Iris Phillips, Joyce Heard, Stella Parry, Joan Black, Katherine Campbell, Arnold Long, Chris Pile, James Edward, and Laurie Allen.

HELPERS.
Messrs. Rodney, Budden, Bentley, Thomas (stage decoration), Mr. Brown (electric lighting of stage), Mr. Stafford (seating plan and arrangements), Mr. Brock and Mr. Wain (programmes), Mr. Stead and men of H.M.S. "Tiger" (decoration of hall).

Mrs. Long was responsible for designing the dresses of the Hongkong mites. Mrs. Brown for that of Aladdin and Mrs. Rodney for that of the Princess, while Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Heard, Mrs. & Kapor.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

TABLES TURNED ON INDIAN CONSTABLE.

AN INTERESTING JUDGMENT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton applied for the re-opening of the case in which J. M. d'Almada Remedios was fined \$9 for assaulting an Indian constable.

The Indian constable was on duty on April 15th in Pedder Street and defendant is alleged to have assaulted him because he objected to defendant's crossing the road at the Hongkong Hotel. The constable was under the impression that he was acting under instructions from the C.S.P. that pedestrians should be kept to the pavements.

Yesterday, Mr. Orme said that when the case originally came up before him he had accepted the constable's version of the affair against the defendant's. He subsequently enquired from the C.S.P. to what extent he could rely on the constables' not exceeding their duty. He was told that he could not rely upon the Indian constables acting properly according to their instructions. In the present case, he now believed that the Indian constable had exceeded the instructions given him, which was to the effect that nobody should be charged unless he really caused an obstruction. He came to the conclusion, therefore, that it would not be right to convict the defendant, Remedios, for assault. He was prepared to hold that the constable had exceeded his duty and his instructions, and that he was to blame for the trouble which had ensued. The constable was not justified in his action, and, therefore, his previous decision would be reversed and the case against Remedios would be dismissed.

Mr. Shenton: We are not trying to be vindictive in any sense of the word.

Mr. Orme: Having regard to the fact that the constable exceeded his duty and used unnecessary force towards Remedios, and that he arrested and took him to the Police Station, I think he should pay a small fine. I do not expect too much from Indian constables but they should not go out of their way in the execution of their duty.

Mr. Shenton: We are quite satisfied.

Mr. Orme: The fine will mark my opinion that it is not necessary to use force in a case of this sort. We want to assist the Police as much as possible and support them, but I think the Indian constable has exceeded his authority. A small fine will meet the case and will make the constables more careful in future. People should not be brought up for justice in the way the constable brought up defendant. I have spoken to the C.S.P. on the matter, and I shall inflict a fine of \$2 on the constable as a warning to others.

The constable was fined \$2, and Mr. Orme expressed the wish that the Indian Sergeant-Major should instruct the Indian constables in the matter.

A LOTTERY TICKET CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of lottery tickets.

Defendant had concealed the tickets underneath his socks. When the tickets were discovered he said they belonged to a friend.

Mr. Lindell fined defendant \$100.

ENGLISH IN THE BALKANS.

Two English soldiers entered a restaurant "somewhere in the Balkans" and ordered "Turkey with some Greece." The waiter said: "Sorry, but I can't serve." Quoth the Tommies: "Call the Bosphorus." The "Boss" appeared and said: "I don't want to Russia, but you can't Rumania." As they left, one Tommy growled to the other: "To get Hungary seems to be a blooming Crime!"

Searle, Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. George superintended the dressing of the children in the dressing room. Mrs. Black also rendered considerable assistance, with designs. Mr. Burton undertook any work there was for which no one was particularly assigned and, generally all the parents of children and members of the Naval Dockyard branch of the M.O.L. lent a willing hand. Mrs. and Miss Gurner being as actively interested in arranging all details as anyone.

The thanks of the officials of the League are due to Messrs. Moutrie, the Hongkong Electric Light Company, the Hongkong Paper, Mr. Sinclair and the Amateur Dramatic Club for loan of properties; The Manchester Regiment for loan of scenery; Messrs. Long Shing for loan of Emperor's dress; the A.O.D. for loan of bannings, and to Messrs. Kapor & Kapor.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

NEW SPRING GOODS

NOW SHOWING.

SUN HATS AND HELMETS.

NECK WEAR.

"AERTEX" CELLULAR SHIRTS.

BELTS.

GAUZE & Lisle UNDERWEAR.

SOCKS.

SLEEPING SUITS.

COLIC BELTS.

BATHING SUITS.

BATH ROBES.

EVENING DRESS WEAR.

"WALK-OVER" PUMPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT!

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Episode 18—At the Pistol's Point.

Episode 19—"The Hooded Terror" Unmasked.

To-night you will be on tenter-hooks to see who the individual is that has kept you guessing so long. Wonder if you did mark the right man.

HAROLD LLOYD

in

"THAT'S HIM."

MATINEE

Sunday, April 27th, at 6 p.m.

SNOW GIRL.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES.

AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE.

AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply:—CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known

"Poppy Brand."

Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 233.

Manufacture:—10/22, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K202.

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1919.

Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

We have received a New Stock of

HIGH-CLASS

SUMMER WEAR

INCLUDING—

UNDERWEAR.

SHOES.

SHIRTS.

SUN HELMETS.

PIJAMAS.

TIES.

SOCKS.

RAINCOATS.

SUMMER SUITINGS

IN

FINE CASHMERES AND SILKS.

SEE WINDOW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY, May 7th, 1919, commencing at 3 P.M. at the Tai Koo Docks.

Five Bidders salved ex 4 1/2 "CHIYO MARU" Diameter over all 18' 8" Length 11' 8" Weight about 55 Tons each.

Terms—Cash on Delivery. Inspection orders on application. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. [681]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On

WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May, 1919, at 3 o'clock P.M.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

SITUATE AT No. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK, HONGKONG.

With the furniture therein IN ONE LOT.

At their Auction Rooms in Des Vaux Road, Central.

The property, which has been newly done up inside and out, is fitted throughout with Electric Light, and can be inspected at any time.

The property consists of the piece or parcels of ground situate at the Peak, Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION "B" OF RURAL BUILDING LOT 18 and SECTION "B" OF RURAL BUILDING LOT 60 with the message and tenement thereon known as No. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW (and as No. 74 Peak) held for the respective leasehold of two terms of 75 years each orated therein by two Crown Leases, dated respectively the 21st December 1883 and the 4th May 1888, together with the furniture therein.

Area—5,700 square feet or thereabouts. Crown Rent—\$5.00 per annum.

The property is subject to and has the benefit of the right of way along the front of Mountain View Terrace.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be had from—

Messrs. DENNIS & BOWLEY, No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central, Vendor's Solicitors, or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers. [680]

TO BE SOLD.

PURSUANT to an ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG dated the 7th day of March, 1919, made in an Action in the matter of the Estate of HO TSUN SAN, alias HO SHU TUNG alias HO SAN CHUNG alias HO A SEK alias HO A SEK alias HO A SEK deceased.

By Mr. GEORGE P. LAMBERT, at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street, on

WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1919,

at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, IN TWENTY LOTS,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Nos. 49 and 51, Hollywood Road, standing on Inland Lot No. 800, Nos. 402 and 406, Queen's Road West, Nos. 5 and 7, Sam To Lane, all standing on the Remaining Portion of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800, Nos. 51, 53, 127 and 133, Second Street, standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 789 and Section G of Inland Lot No. 37, 31, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, Centre Street, standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 789, Nos. 25, 27 and 31, First Street, standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 789 and the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 533, No. 43, Graham Street, standing on the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 108, No. 30, Peel Street, and No. 42, Gage Street, being respectively Section E and Section C of Inland Lot No. 187, Victoria, Hongkong.

Lot 1 consists of the two semi-European Houses, No. 49 and 51, Hollywood Road, held under a Crown Lease having 833 years to run.

Lot 2 comprises Nos. 402, Queen's Road West and No. 7, Sam To Lane.

Lot 3 comprises No. 406, Queen's Road West.

Lot 4 comprises Nos. 5 and 7, Sam To Lane.

Lots 5 and 6 are Nos. 127 and 133, Second Street.

Lots 7 to 18 inclusive are Nos. 37, 31, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, Centre Street, one house for each lot. All are held under a Crown Lease having 945 years unexpired.

Lots 12, 14 and 15 comprise Nos. 51 and 53, Second Street, and 53, First Street. These lots also have an unexpired term of 845 years.

Lots 16 and 17 are Nos. 29 and 31, First Street, held under a Crown Lease with 833 years unexpired.

Lot 18 is No. 43, Graham Street. This lot has 934 years to run.

Lots 19 and 20 are No. 30, Peel Street, and No. 42, Gage Street. They are both held under a Crown Lease having an unexpired term of 830 years. All the above houses except lot 1 are Chinese houses.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from and sale plans of the property may be inspected at the office of

Mr. E. L. AGASSIZ, 24, Queen's Road Central, or

Mr. GEORGE P. LAMBERT, The Auctioneer. [614]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Underigned have received instructions from THE HON. MR. C. G. ALABASTER, O.B.E., to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (SATURDAY),

April 26th, 1919, commencing at 2.15 P.M. at his residence, No. 60, the Peak.

THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

comprising—

HALL—Mirror-back hallstand, Blackwood lounge chairs and table, Wall hangings, &c.

DRAWING ROOM—Large Chesterfield sofa and arm-chairs, Long Blackwood side table, Curio stands, &c. Pictures and Engravings, Brass fender and fire-brasses, Brass reading lamps, Cushions, Curtains, Carpet, &c.

DINING ROOM—Stained teakwood suite comprising buffet, Extension dining table, Leather seated chairs, cabinets, Card table, &c. Glass and crockery ware.

BEDROOM—Mahogany stained teakwood suite comprising—Twin beds (teakwood), Large toilet table (oval mirror), Washstand, Toilet crockery, &c. Double and Single Bedsteads, Nursery Fire Guard, Cupboards and Zinc-lined Blanket Box, large Dolls House, &c. Pantry, Kitchen and Bathroom Utensils, Electric Fittings and variety of Pot Plants. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from April 25th at 2 P.M. Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. [681]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (SATURDAY), April 26th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, (Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—

Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpet, and Rug, Brass Fenders, Overman's Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror Wardrobes, Hat Stands, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading Lamps, Cabinets, Slideboards and a long line of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, April 21st, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

HAVING been Favourer with instructions from the Concerned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, April 28th, 1919, at NOON, at No. 69, Wai-sung Street, YAU MATI.

THE WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE AND GOODWILL OF THE TUNG WA SING KEE PASTE MANUFACTURING CO.

Comprising—

All the Machinery, fixtures and Furniture, 1 Pumping Machine, Milling Stone, 1 Boiler, Water pipes and Sundries.

Terms—20% deposit to be paid immediately on the fall of the hammer. Hongkong, April 23th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, April 28th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M.

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

Comprising—

Serges, Handkerchiefs, Socks, Blankets, Watches, Straw Hats, Raincoats, Brushes, Combs, Collars, Clocks, Provisions and Sundries.

Terms—Cash on Delivery. Hongkong, April 24th, 1919. [624]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

HAVING been Favourer with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction at his Sales Room on SATURDAY, May 3rd, 1919, at NOON.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate at No. 79, Wanchai Road, Section A Inland Lot 655.

The property is held under a Crown Lease having 945 years unexpired term.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Auctioneer.

Terms—20% deposit to be paid immediately on the fall of the hammer. Hongkong, April 25th, 1919.

ON SALE.

OUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER, 1918.

With Index, Price \$7.50. On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), APRIL 26th, commencing at 3.30 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, April 17th 1919. [666]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club TO-DAY (SATURDAY), APRIL 26th, at 12 o'clock Noon.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course, Hongkong, April 15th, 1919. [682]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 6% (\$3.00) per Share has been declared and will be payable on the 5th of May, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th of April to the 5th of May, both days inclusive, during which time no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co., General Managers, Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Hongkong, April 23rd, 1919. [671]

P. & O.—BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES.

THE T. W. S. Crew

S.S. "NEURALIA", 9,083 Tons British Register will be despatched from Hongkong about the middle of MAY.

Taking THROUGH PASSENGERS (One Class) Direct to MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

For Passage and Freight apply to—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., 22, Des Vaux Road Central. [684]

LOST.

LARGE POINTER DOG, Lemon and light brown patches. Answers to the name of "BOVIE".

Will Finder please return to—2, LYEMOON VILLAS, Kowloon. [685]

WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS STENO-TYPIST (Lady). Apply—Box 2319, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [674]

WANTED.

FOREMAN ENGINEER, preferably with good shop experience. Apply—SUPT. ENGINEER, Kowloon Docks. [680]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition.

Address—A. B., Care of "Daily Press" Office. [669]

FOREBANK EAST, MAGAZINE GAP.

TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED, for 10 months from the end of May. Telephone and Tennis Court.

Apply—Box 659, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [669]

TO LET.

"DERRINGTON" No. 8, Peak Road, furnished from 1st June, 8 Rooms and 2 Tennis Courts.

Apply to—LINDSEAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings. [613]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.

Apply to—PERCY SMITH RETH & FLEMING. [622]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [61]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.

For particulars apply to—"LYZ," Care of "Daily Press" Office. [434]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

NO. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Apply to—H. E. POLLOCK, "Pines" Buildings. [411]

INTIMATION



WATSON'S ICE CREAM SODA

makes

A Delightfully

Refreshing

and

Cooling Summer

Drink.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TEL. 438.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DES VAUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 23th, 1919.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

THE traffic regulations which have been undergoing revision at the hands of the Police will shortly be submitted to the Legislative Council when it is to be hoped, we shall have a full and interesting discussion of the whole subject.

The occasion should be a regular field day for the unofficial members. The pedestrian's right to the road, which is a matter mainly concerning the man who has to rely upon the cheapest possible form of locomotion, will have to be considered.

At the same time the interests of the motorists will doubtless be well represented and while the Police desire to introduce a speed limit it is known that at least one of the members of the Automobile Association is distinctly averse from any such irritating restriction.

There should certainly be as little delay as possible in putting matters on a practical basis. Some rules have already been issued for general guidance but it is apparently one thing to have rules and another to be able to rely upon Indian constables interpreting them in the spirit in which they were drawn up.

It will not add to the dignity of the Magistracy, or make the work of the Police any easier, to have repetitions of the extraordinary proceedings of yesterday morning. Just over a week ago JOSE MARIA D'ALMEIDA REMEDIOS was charged with assaulting an Indian constable on duty in Pedder Street. Mr. REMEDIOS was crossing the road and the constable, remembering the new regulation that "foot passengers must keep to the pavement where such exists," endeavoured to bar his way. Mr. REMEDIOS naturally protested. There was an altercation, and ultimately, the constable, who happened to be a champion wrestler, frog-marched this unfortunate individual to the police station. When the

case came up for hearing, the constable produced two buttons, which had been torn from his tunic, in order to show how strenuously the defendant had resisted him when he was endeavouring to carry out his duty as he conceived it. The magistrate accepted the constable's version of the affair and defendant was fined \$9. Yesterday, Mr. SHENTON, acting as Mr. REMEDIOS' legal adviser, requested that the case might be reopened, but Mr. OMUS, in the meantime, had had an interview with the Captain Superintendent of Police and had learned that it was not altogether inconceivable that an Indian constable might, on occasion, be guilty of exceeding his duty. This notion, apparently, had never previously entered the Magistrate's mind. It changed the whole complexion of the case as far as he was concerned. No new facts were brought to light. No request was made for further evidence. Mr. OMUS quashed his previous conviction, delivered a little homily upon excessive zeal, and proceeded to fine the constable \$2 "as a warning to others." It was this result of the first prosecution taken since an endeavour has been made to enforce the new traffic regulations which led us to express the hope that the Legislative Council would lose no time in dealing with the subject. In the case of the chauffeur who was summoned for refusing to draw up his car nearer to the pavement when waiting for his employer in Queen's Road, Mr. LINDSELL, whilst recording a conviction, refrained from imposing a fine on the charge of obstruction but made the chauffeur pay \$10 for not obeying the police orders. An appeal may possibly be lodged, and there is little doubt that these cases will increase if things are left as they are. Traffic regulations are necessary and we believe that the European public will do their best to assist the police in their very difficult task of carrying them into effect. The regulations, however, must be reasonable and must be thoroughly understood both by the Police and the public if the necessary co-operation is to be secured. There are places, for example, where if all foot passengers had to keep to the pavements the congestion would be such as to make any movement at all almost impossible. We trust that the Indian Police Sergeant Major will be able to make his constables understand what is expected of them. The discussion in the Legislative Council, coupled with a statement by the Captain Superintendent of Police, will probably have a similar effect as far as European residents are concerned.

Nearly ten men, four armed with revolvers, are reported to have entered a coolies' mess in Kowloon City, on Thursday night. A coolie, who raised an alarm, was shot in the stomach and was removed to hospital in a critical condition. The robbers escaped, and no trace of them has been found.

Lieut. General Sir Travers E. Clarke, son-in-law of Sir John Jordan, has been selected to succeed Sir John Cowans as Quartermaster-General of the British Army. Sir Travers, who passed his regimental service in the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, was Quartermaster-General of the troops at Salonika for some time, and afterwards of the troops in France.

Another case of slander has been fired for hearing in the Summary Court on May 3th. The parties are Miss Fanny Sayce, of Blue Buildings, Arsenal Street, and Mr. Jacob Solomon, of Beaconsfield Arcade. Miss Sayce alleges that Mr. Solomon used certain very defamatory terms in speaking of her at No. 42, Elgin Street, on January 26th. She claims \$500 and costs.

The Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, is going to Canton to-day to hold a confirmation, to lay the foundation stone of a large new Chinese Church which is being built, and to open the new C.M.S. Hostel in connection with the Union Theological College. The Bishop will also visit Tsai-leung and hold a confirmation there. He expects to return to the Colony on Wednesday and to sail for Canada on May 5th.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., was held yesterday at the offices of the Company, Queen's Building, Hongkong. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided and there were also present the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell Messrs. W. R. Thomson, J. A. Plummer, W. L. Pattenden, A. Forbes, A. O. Lang (Directors), the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. E. Ormiston, G. Grimble, P. M. Hodgson, J. Cochran, D. B. Murray, W. R. Mansfield, Ho Kom Tong, E. V. M. R. de Sousa, Ho Leung, R. A. Dastier, R. N. Kotewall, and C. H. P. Hay (Deputy General-Manager).

The CHAIRMAN said:—This meeting, gentlemen, the notice of which you have just heard read, becomes necessary to enable you to have the opportunity of confirming, as special resolutions, the resolutions which were passed unanimously at the extraordinary general meeting held on Thursday, the 10th April last.

"Our reasons for recommending that the Society's capital be converted from silver into gold were given by me at that meeting, and as my address to you was also fully reported in the Press, it does not seem necessary, unless you so wish, for me to go further into the matter.

The four ancillary resolutions before you, which have been read, were referred to by me at the meeting on the 10th April, and in effect speak for themselves. It is only necessary to pass these as extraordinary resolutions, but this cannot be done until all the resolutions which were passed at the meeting held on the 10th April last have been confirmed by you as special resolutions. I will, therefore, submit to you the resolutions in their proper order for the necessary confirmation, for which a majority of three-quarters of the shareholders present is necessary. When this is done, I will ask you to vote upon the ancillary resolutions, which become effective upon being passed by a similar majority.

Mr. E. ORMISTON seconded the resolutions which were carried unanimously.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the British Traders Insurance Co., Ltd., followed that of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided, and there were also present the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Messrs. W. R. Thomson, J. A. Plummer, W. L. Pattenden, A. Forbes, A. O. Lang (Directors), W. R. Mansfield, D. B. Murray, P. M. Hodgson, J. Gardner, M. de Sousa, A. E. S. Alves, B. N. C. da Cunha, D. L. Remedios, V. B. V. Ribeiro, (shareholders), and C. H. P. Hay (Deputy General-Manager).

The resolutions submitted were similar to those submitted at the meeting of the Union Insurance Society. They were carried unanimously, on the proposition of the Chairman seconded by Mr. D. B. Murray.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING BOLSHIEVISM.

THE BATTLE OF LAKE VIGOZERO.

LONDON, April 23rd.

A British North Russia official communiqué states:—

General Maynard, detailing the operations at Lake Vigozero, says the enemy lost 98 killed. Eighty-two prisoners were captured, of whom 20 were wounded. Many sledge-loads of wounded being removed were observed whilst a train carrying off the retreating Bolsheviks was badly damaged by shell fire.

The captures included two field guns, 7,000 shells, and much railway material.

FIELD GUNS AND STORES CAPTURED.

LONDON, April 23rd.

The War Office publishes the following message received from Archangel:—We secured two field guns and large quantities of stores at the recapture of Bolshoezerki.

The spirit of the troops was excellent. Bolshevik deserters joined our Russian troops, and openly showed their hatred of the Bolsheviks.

PECHORE REGION CLEAR OF BOLSHIEVISM.

LONDON, April 23rd.

The Press Bureau states:—

Russian forces in the Pechora district report that, in conjunction with Siberian troops at Ustishma, two hundred miles from the mouth of the Pechora River, they cleared the district of Bolsheviks. The latter rapidly retreated to the upper reaches of the River Ishman. The local inhabitants were eagerly joining the Siberians everywhere.

The British Mission from Archangel met the commander of the Siberian troops operating in the regions mentioned.

INCREASED TRADE AGREEMENT.

FURTHER CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, April 23rd.

The Board of Trade announce that, subject to existing regulations for guarantees against re-export, the inter-Allied agreement allows all commodities, except war material, to enter northern and neutral countries and Switzerland from April 25th, without quantitative restrictions.

MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE WAR.

Professor J. G. Adams, in a lecture on "Medical Research in its Relationship to the War," before members of the Royal Institution, said that as he belonged to the Canadian Expeditionary Force, he thought he might venture to say something about what had been accomplished in this war by the Royal Army Medical Corps, and by the medical men of Great Britain. What they had accomplished was marvellous. The idea that the most notable advances had been surgical was erroneous. Where the surgeon had treated one man the sanitarian was responsible for the health of a thousand. The outstanding feature of the war had been the wonderful results of preventive medicine.

During the war a terrible epidemic of typhus occurred in Serbia and Rumania. A British Commission disinfected Serbia, and practically stopped the epidemic. What were the facts in regard to typhoid and enteric? In the present war the Canadian Overseas Force, consisting of nearly 500,000 men, had only had 412 officers and men admitted to hospital with typhoid, as compared with 37,684 in the Boer War. Vaccination against typhoid had not been made compulsory in England; the United States had adopted compulsory, also Canada. In the British Army only 1.5 per thousand were admitted to hospital. Practically about 97 per cent. of the British Army had now been inoculated.

When our troops retreated from Mons there was great mortality from lockjaw among the wounded, but the use of tetanus serum had brought this down to under 1 per 1,000. Another serious disease was spotted fever. A serum had now been prepared after the use of which in 83 cases it was found that only 12.4 per cent. of the patients died. When the war broke out the Medical Research Committee determined to employ all their efforts and funds for use in research in medical matters connected with the war. The improved treatment for soldiers' heart at Colchester Hospital had saved 250,000 in one year—a saving which alone balanced the whole annual cost of the Medical Research Committee.

WOMEN AND THE LAND.
DESIRE TO CONTINUE THE WORK.

There has been a test as regards the question recently raised in *The Daily Telegraph* as to whether many of the women war workers on the land would not desire to remain in that class of employment. The Food Production Department has put the question to members of the Women's Land Army, and of 6,500 answers, received 4,000 women have stated that they wish to remain permanently as land workers. Many desire to become small-holders, and others wish to proceed to the Colonies for outdoor work. The canvas is not yet complete. As to the efficiency of the women there can be no doubt that they have generally given great satisfaction. As an example, an efficiency test has just been made in Bedford, where the result was that three out of every four obtained 100 per cent. of marks for horse work, and the rest 95 per cent. The judge was a farmer who declared the work to be as good as he had seen for a long time. The girls who left shop counters in response to the appeal of Mr. Lloyd George have been highly praised by farmers.

Recently Good Service ribbons and Distinguished Service bars have been awarded to members of the Land Army. The Good Service ribbon is given after six months' continuous satisfactory service; the Distinguished Service bar is given only for special acts of bravery or devotion to duty. One of the winners of the bar is Miss Ethel Nicholas, an 18-year-old girl, for meritorious conduct in a rather unenviable emergency. Miss Nicholas was in charge of a cutting machine drawn by two horses, when the leg of her employer was caught by the knife. Stopping the horses immediately the girl put the machine out of gear, and with her handkerchief and belt skillfully tied up the wound. Next she secured the help of a neighbouring farmer, and subsequently assisted the doctor to operate. The doctor reports that but for the presence of mind of Miss Nicholas her employer would have run serious risk of losing his life from bleeding, and would almost certainly have lost his leg. This is a fair sample of the type of girl that has taken to the land. All branches of agricultural work have been entered by them with success, and the outdoor life has been found so beneficial that, so far as the canvas has been taken, a large majority desire to remain in this class of employment, one of the most important aspects being a strong desire to become small-holders on their own account.

They have seen the market scheme of the Food Production Department at work, and see in it a means to land of overcoming the hitherto insurmountable obstacle of transport. Under this scheme fruit, vegetables, poultry, honey, butter, etc., are collected and taken to towns without calling upon the railways, and the land workers have seen the villagers and others disposing of produce at a good profit. Small-holders in Ireland contributed the bulk of the poultry available on the London market at Christmas, and the value of the small-holding was never more apparent than now.

CALL OF THE COLONIES.
Some of the land workers desire to follow up what they have learnt by taking up similar duties in the Colonies, where they will be capable helpmates to men from the Services. A good many have made up their minds to take allotments at the first opportunity. The land hunger is shown by the unabated call for 150,000 new plots taken for the purpose during the past twelve months. Steps are to be taken to meet the great demand for agricultural implements; spades, forks, and other articles required by allotment holders were very expensive last year. There are large quantities of unfilled shells, trench metal, etc., and it is hoped to utilise at least some of this material to convert the sword into ploughshares. At present there are more women landworkers than the Food Production Department can place.

Official statements as to the call exercised by the land upon the women workers are borne out in other directions. Since the Strathcona College of Gardening and Agriculture for Ladies was started, first at Arley, and removed to a larger estate at Iyer, Bucks, some hundreds of well-educated girls have passed through it for training. Miss Kitson, the joint principal, stated in answer to inquiries on the subject, that none of the students show any inclination after a few years of working experience to change her vocation. Some have carried their knowledge overseas, and are putting it to practical use in fruit-farming on an extensive scale in the Dominions. No qualified student finds any difficulty in obtaining a post, and at the present time there is constant request for women to undertake some specialised branch of gardening, while dairy workers able to rear poultry are continually asked for. The Marchioness of Londonderry, as commander of the Women's Legion, recently pointed out the opportunities that there would be for women in work of this description. That organisation took a pioneer part in the movement, which has subsequently developed into the Women's Auxiliary Services in connection with the Army, the Navy, and the Air, and it is significant that it is now directing special attention to the possibilities that lie before girls in the lighter branches of agriculture and fruitgrowing.

WAR LOSSES OF THE WORLD'S SHIPPING.

BRITISH PROPORTION.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

Particulars have been published of the casualties suffered by sea, by land, and in the air, and estimates have been prepared of the sums involved in making good enemy depredations in Belgium, Northern France, and elsewhere; but little has been said of the injury inflicted upon this country, and there is an impression in Allied and neutral countries that we paid a relatively small price for victory. It is true we were not invaded, but that was due not to good fortune—for the sea is the earliest and quickest medium for an invader—but to good policy; and it is also true that we were not starved, but that, again, was the result of judgment and organisation, in which the instinct of a small section of the British people—ship-owners and officers and men of the Merchant Navy—found expression. It is very necessary that at the Peace Conference, and elsewhere, due importance should be attached to the injury inflicted upon us as a seafaring people, because there is a temptation to exaggerate the damage sustained by the Allies on land and to ignore the results of the enemy's actions by sea.

A good many false deductions have been drawn from an incomplete presentation of statistics which, if fully revealed, would have astonished the world. How do our losses of shipping compare in bulk with those sustained by other nations? From Lloyd's invaluable Register of Shipping a complete statement has now been prepared for me, and its publication may serve a useful purpose of reminding not only the inhabitants of this country, but the inhabitants of other countries too, of the price we paid in keeping the seas on their behalf as well as our own.

OUR ESSENTIAL AID.
It is certain that if it had not been for the British Merchant Navy, France and Italy would have been driven out of the war, and America would never have been able to intervene. That declaration is made deliberately, and it deserves full recognition in these islands, as well as elsewhere. Our Mercantile Marine was not a Government institution, but was provided by individual effort; it returned to investors, on an average over the last quarter of a century, a rate of interest which did not exceed the return on War Bonds, backed by the enormous resources of the British Empire. Shipping has always been, and must always be, a highly speculative industry, for it is a means to meet world competition. European rivals, not to mention Japan, having the advantage of far lower wages for officers and men.

When the war came this vast volume of private property was placed at the service of the State, and was eventually controlled by the State. Shipowners had no choice; they could not, even if they wished to do so, preserve their ships by keeping them in port; they were forced to send them to sea. Government action reaffirmed patriotic instinct, and, not the Royal Navy, but the Merchant Navy, which was not constructed for the violence of war, became the principal target of the enemy's naval forces. The result was that approximately half the tonnage under the British flag was destroyed. The following table reveals the losses sustained by this and other countries; between the opening of the war and its close:—

WAR AND MARINE LOSSES OF MERCHANT SHIPWRECK.			
	United Kingdom	Other Allies	Neutral Countries
Tonnage	7,251,000	1,000,000	2,700,000
Value	£1,200,000,000	£1,000,000,000	£1,000,000,000
U.S.A. (a)	7,251,000	1,000,000	2,700,000
Belgium	100,000	100,000	100,000
France	100,000	100,000	100,000
Germany	100,000	100,000	100,000
Italy	100,000	100,000	100,000
Japan	100,000	100,000	100,000
U.S.A. (b)	100,000	100,000	100,000
Belgium	100,000	100,000	100,000
France	100,000	100,000	100,000
Germany	100,000	100,000	100,000
Italy	100,000	100,000	100,000
Japan	100,000	100,000	100,000
U.S.A. (c)	100,000	100,000	100,000
Belgium	100,000	100,000	100,000
France	100,000	100,000	100,000
Germany	100,000	100,000	100,000
Italy	100,000	100,000	100,000
Japan	100,000	100,000	100,000

The amount of British tonnage sunk, it will be seen, was more than ten times as much as that lost by either France or Italy, and seventeen times as much as in the case of the United States. The Norwegian shipowners are assured of an early restoration to their mercantile marine—less than 2,000,000 tons in 1914—and, in the meantime, have earned large profits free from the heavy taxation which has borne upon British shipowners.

OUR PECULIAR POSITION.
The marine losses were, it will be seen, heavy, and in the main they were war losses. Before the war, owing to our ships being better designed, better constructed, and better managed and handled, the percentage of marine losses under the British flag had been gradually brought down from 2 per cent. to 1 per cent.—reduced by one-half. During the period of the war the percentage rose to 5.5, including Dominion vessels. That rise was due to war conditions—the absence of lights, difficulties of steaming in convoy, and other causes with which every merchant seaman is familiar. It is remarkable that our marine losses were so heavy, but that they were not heavier, for under the pressure of war routes were employed on unfamiliar routes, and in many cases carried improper cargoes, only too frequently improperly loaded. That so many of these vessels survived the war is a tribute to the character of British shipbuilding and to the wisdom of shipowners in providing so large a margin of safety. British ships were the best designed, the best built, and the best manned, otherwise the war depreciation, instead of amounting to £8,000,000, would have reached a much higher figure.

Nor should we overlook the relative importance of shipping to the various nations. We are the only island Power in Europe; every other country possesses ships has also land communications, and the British flag is the service of the Allies. The registration is only partial, because these statistics do not exhibit the value of the vessels sunk, the number of invaluable lives destroyed, or the incalculable injury caused by our withdrawal of ships from distant trade routes, in order that we might support our Allies and transport over the Atlantic the majority of the American troops, which turned the scale on the Western front.—*Daily Telegraph*.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WORLD ADVERTISING.

BRITAIN LAX IN PSYCHOLOGY.

At a meeting of the Sales Managers' Association at Holborn Restaurant recently, Mr. C. Higham, M.P., who was introduced by the chairman (Mr. W. H. People) as the first advertising man who had been elected to Parliament, gave an address on "How to Sell a Nation's Goods." Alluding to the presence of several representatives of the United States Department of Public Information, he deplored the fact that in this country there was no such organisation. We had no department to inform the Press of what the Government meant to do in regard to the sale of our own goods. True, we had in the Prime Minister a great publicity man, who understood publicity, but he had many things to do at one time. There was no Department of the State to tell the people of this country what they had to keep on with their work. Britain was lax in the psychology of selling either ideas or goods. The sooner this country made up its mind to sell its products internationally, and not merely by individual firms, the quicker we would grow rich, and pay off the enormous cost of the war. Mr. Hyer, Director of the United States Department of Public Information, said that the results of American propaganda in foreign countries, referred to by Mr. Higham, had been unforeseen during the war and a half in which they had joined Britain in the great war. Before the war there was really only one nation in the world which understood fully world-advertising—that was Germany. American might indulge in it as a single country. The competition between America and Britain would be of the kind that they would be quite willing to engage in with the people who had preserved the peace of the world. (Cheers.)

LEGAL FUSION.

ADVERSE MAJORITY OF 1711.

By a majority of 1711 the members of the Law Society have decided against fusion between the two branches of the legal profession. The figures announced yesterday were:—

For fusion	1,820
Against fusion	3,531
Majority against	1,711

On January 31st, at a special general meeting, Mr. H. P. Osborne, London, moved "That, it is in the public interest, as a measure of reconstruction, that there should be a complete fusion between the two branches of the legal profession." This was seconded by Mr. R. King, and carried by 95 votes to 29. A poll was demanded, and was taken under the bye-laws of the society, the voting papers being returnable by February 23rd. An analysis of the voting figures shows that out of a total membership of 8,811, 5,528 (roughly, 64 per cent.) members voted.

by which food can be imported and trade conducted. We alone are dependent upon shipping for almost all we require, and without ships we cannot engage in foreign trade, or even trade between the various parts of the Empire. Practically all our remaining ships, for want of ship-repairing facilities (due to war conditions), are in need of overhaul. That means that they are for the time, handicapped in trading, and it is doubtful if some of them are worth the expenses of restoration. In effect, we have to rebuild the whole of our mercantile marine as soon as we can. That is one item in the war bill to us as a maritime people. Those are considerations which make our case separate and distinct, and vitiate any attempt to draw comparisons between our losses during the war and those which fell upon the mercantile marines of other countries, which are not islands, and are not the pivotal points of maritime Empires.

The tabular statement given above reveals the actual gross losses of each country, and not the net losses after making allowance for new construction. In studying the maritime situation, the latter figures are really unimportant, for any calculations with a view to reparation being obtained from the enemy must be based upon the tonnage sunk, and not upon the tonnage which was not replaced. It is not as if we had not been engaged in defending France, and Italy, and ourselves on land, we should with our vast resources, have replaced every ton, as we did in the Napoleonic Wars, having a handsome balance in hand when the fighting came to an end.

The price we paid by sea for the Allied victory is, moreover, to be measured not in ships alone, but in cargoes and in lives. The White Paper issued by the Admiralty is not only incomplete and misleading, but will do this country an actual injustice, if it is accepted as the Peace Conference as a fair reflection of the extent of the harm which the enemy did us when he embarked upon the intense submarine campaign. If the peace delegates in Paris are to present the case as it should be presented, they will consign to the wastepaper basket the Admiralty White Paper, and will concentrate attention upon the illuminating figures published above, which have been extracted from Lloyd's Register—a recognised authority. They indicate, though only partially, the real damage which we suffered when we placed every keel under the British flag at the service of the Allies. The registration is only partial, because these statistics do not exhibit the value of the vessels sunk, the number of invaluable lives destroyed, or the incalculable injury caused by our withdrawal of ships from distant trade routes, in order that we might support our Allies and transport over the Atlantic the majority of the American troops, which turned the scale on the Western front.—*Daily Telegraph*.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COST OF THE WAR.

MATERIAL DAMAGE AND HUMAN LOSS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."]

Various estimates have been made of the cost of the war, but so far, none has dealt with the whole of the bill for the whole of the period. Any estimate outside the official figures of the direct cost—that is, the cost as disclosed in votes of credit, subscriptions to loans, and new taxation—must, of course, be largely conjectural; but it is, nevertheless, possible to obtain a fairly approximate idea with regard to the vaguer items of material damage and economic disturbance. There is disagreement even about the direct costs, due partly to the absence of figures from some of the belligerent States, and partly to variations of estimates for the armistice period. There is, however, enough accord to justify a general judgment, and a few millions of difference in the reckoning of expenditure, or a difference in the standards of the economic value of men's lives, will not vitiate the essential quality of that judgment.

What is it we mean by the cost of the war? Obviously, we mean much more than the amount represented by taxes and loans. What may properly be included are the direct cost to belligerents and neutrals, the value of the property destroyed, the loss in production by the diversion of men from industry to warfare, and the economic value of the lives that have been lost or rendered incapable of any useful work. Some writers appear to think that the question of cost is complicated by the possibilities of indemnity and reparation, but these have really little to do with it. No act of compensation can lessen the bill; it simply shifts, or partly shifts, the burden from the wronged to those who have done the wrong. Any indemnity paid by Germany to France, for instance, would lessen France's own liability, but it would not decrease the cost of the war.

For arriving at the direct cost of the war there are a number of data, more or less useful, but they do not all relate to the same period, nor do they cover the whole of the field. M. Augustin Hamon, in his "Lessons of the World War," said a couple of years ago that if the war did not cease before the close of 1918 the total expenditure might grow to as much as £28,000,000,000. That calculation was published before the United States came in, and moreover, it did not make sufficient allowance for expenditure. Mr. Joseph Kitchin has prepared an estimate of the cost "based on what they would have been if actual hostilities had lasted until the end of July next." For eight months of that period, the expenditure in armistice conditions will be considerably less than it would have been if fighting had continued, and for this reason Mr. Kitchin's estimate of £28,915,000,000 for all the belligerents may be a little too high. On the other hand, it has to be remembered that neutrals have been obliged, in view of possibilities, to spend large sums, of money in defensive preparations, and we shall probably not exaggerate if we put down the total direct cost up to the signing of peace at not less than £40,000,000,000. This total is also arrived at by the Federal Reserve Board of Washington. It is not, of course, heeded for, but it is believed to be substantially correct. We have at least this indisputable fact to go upon, that the public debts of the Entente and Allied countries have grown since August, 1914, from £4,585,000,000 to £25,350,000,000; and those of the Central Powers, from £1,810,000,000 to £14,650,000,000; the increase for all the belligerents, but not including neutrals, being £34,225,000,000. From this sum, however, should be deducted the British loans to Allies and Dominions, and to it there ought to be added the war debts of the German States; but these adjustments do not by a lot affect the relation of national debts to the question of war costs. It may be fairly assumed that the figure of £40,000,000,000 of direct cost, with its consequent and inevitable burden on the next two generations, is approximately accurate.

When we come to the subject of material damage, any satisfactory assessment is much more difficult. In the absence of official surveys, it must be purely conjectural. What we do know, however, of the havoc wrought in France and Belgium warrants conjecture on the big scale. Other countries—Poland, Lithuania, Eastern Prussia, the Bukovina, Galicia, Serbia, Rumania, Macedonia, the Trentino, and our own East Coast—have also suffered severely. M. Hamon put this devastation down at 2,000 millions, but that was before the last great orgy of Marshal Foch. In the course of which the enemy burnt or blew up every town and village through which he retreated. Fifty per cent. might perhaps be now added to M. Hamon's figure without exposing it to the charge of exaggeration. Then there is the incalculable loss caused by the removal of productive plant, the forced suspension of industry, the interference with the world's overseas commerce, the disorganisation of the world's industry and finance, and the unproductiveness, for the time being, of the 50,000,000 men engaged in military and other duties connected with the war or held in readiness for warfare.

CLASSIFICATIONS OF COST.
Take the last of these items, and let it be supposed that only half the number were taken from industrial occupations. Let it be further supposed, in the interests of moderation, that their average productive power over and above the cost of material, labour, etc., was not more than 25 per cent. Also that their average period of purely military duties was limited to two years; this would give us a loss of 250 per man, or 1,250 million.

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(Continued at foot of next column.)

ROTTEN AT THE CORE.

STRONG INDICTMENT OF GERMAN'S DEGENERACY.

H. J. Greenwall, *Daily Express* special correspondent at Berlin, writing on February 15th, says:—

Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, a leading German psychopathic authority, has recently completed a preliminary analysis of the moral and domestic situation in Germany. He has just drafted a report to be submitted to the new Government. I understand that Dr. Hirschfeld makes an urgent call for the appointment of a Minister of Health and a Medical Cabinet to save Germany from "the menace of surplus women, illegitimate children, and degeneracy." I had a conversation with him this morning, when he said:—

It is too soon to state definite figures, but a broad survey of conditions shows that the nation is in a dangerous state. Official statistics show that there are three million surplus women in consequence of the death and incapacitation of men in the war. In addition the nervous reaction of four years of war has rendered millions of people incapable of motherhood at fatherhood.

In one way this fact is a great aid. Children born in Germany today have a poor chance of normal development owing to food conditions and diseases. The decrease in the birth rate for the moment is a great boon. The Kaiser's idea of making Germany a breeding reservoir for a great army must be knocked out of people's heads. Until conditions are again normal German women must bring up few children as possible into the world.

Sex diseases and tuberculosis are beyond control in Germany at present. Unless immediate steps are taken by the State to deal with this phase of reconstruction, German manhood is doomed, and the unsoundness of the Teutonic physique is certain. The new Government must appoint a medical cabinet.

It must also deal with the problem of illegitimate children. A conservative estimate shows that there are one million such children in the nation to-day. Marriages have fallen off by approximately 50 per cent. This is due to two great causes. Lack of men is one cause. The growing immorality and disregard of the marital ideal among young men and women is the other and more dangerous cause. The frantic efforts of the Kaiser régime to repopulate Germany during the war are chiefly responsible.

Hand in hand with the problem of growing immorality is that of degeneracy. So great has been the increase in degeneracy owing to the segregation of men and women during the war that official steps to prevent its further spread are imperative for the safety of the nation.

Germany's great task to-day is to re-create the sanctity and wholesomeness of the middle-class home and stamp out the nation's war laxity toward the marriage ideal. Otherwise disease, illegitimacy, and degeneracy will reduce Germany to a decadent and pestilential State.

lions in all. Then there is the capital value of the killed and permanently disabled. Without counting Belgium, Serbia, Japan, and Portugal, the losses in killed, were over 3,500,000, the number of wounded incapable of returning to any occupation from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 more. Altogether it seems fair to reckon that not fewer than 5,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 43 have been sacrificed. If we put their average earnings down at no more than 20s. a week and their average probability of life at only ten years, we get an economic loss of 4,980 millions. This is to value each man, taking one with another, at £250, whereas some economists put it as high as £1,000. There is the further consideration that the great majority of these victims, if not all of them, were potential tax-payers, and that their removal puts a heavier burden on those who are left. We may now sum up these classifications of cost. We have 40,000 millions for direct cost, 3,000 millions for material damage, 1,250 millions for loss of production, and 4,980 millions for the economic value of the lost and disabled lives, making altogether nearly 50,000 millions. As a set-off against the possibility of some overlapping, we may put the indirect cost of diminished trade and financial disturbance, £50,000,000,000, as Mercutio said, "is enough; 'twill serve," for it is about one-half of the aggregate pre-war wealth of the four richest countries—the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France.

From the point of view of ordinary accountancy, the scale kicks the beam. It is a balance sheet with nothing on the credit side. The material costs are enormous, the material assets are nil. At the very best the result is a poor half-pennyworth of bread to an intolerable deal of salt. Yet sums have been used for sheer destruction; vast public debts have been incurred for which there is no corresponding property. Throughout two-thirds of the world the work of useful production has been suspended during four years, and its place has been taken by production for the slaughter of human lives and annihilation of accumulated wealth. Millions of men have been killed, thousands of millions of pounds have been wasted in order to kill them, towns and villages, and thriving homesteads have been swept out of existence, great vessels laden with precious cargoes have been sent to the bottom of the sea, and against all this there is nothing to be set that can be reckoned in economic values. But there is a moral asset to be taken into account. We may hope that we have put an end for ever to the danger of Prussian militarism; but precious, though such a consummation may be, it is an infinitesimal return for such huge and almost intolerable sacrifices. If out of the ruins and calamities of the last four years there arises a new, brighter, and happier world, then the billions that have been spent will not all have been spent in vain. Without such a denouement the world will be bankrupt of hope as well as of money.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	TO	DATE
CHUNKIANG & WUHU	"TAMU"	On 27th Apr. Dlight
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"CHRYAN"	On 27th Apr. Noon
SHANGHAI	"HENTIN"	On 28th Apr. Dlight
WUHU	"HANYANG"	On 28th Apr. Noon
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 29th Apr. Noon
SHANILIA, CE-SU & TLOIL	"SHANSI"	On 29th Apr. 3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"HUPER"	On 30th Apr. Noon
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 1st May, Noon
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 3rd May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 4th May, Dlight
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 5th May, Noon

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), calling at Canton on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

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SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
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"HAIYAN"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart	THURSDAY	1st May, at 1 P.M.

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14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.	DATE
S.S. "ARCHER"	May 10th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	May 21st, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	June 1st, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	July 16th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Children, and the treatment of passengers cannot be improved.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC COAST STEAMERS, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

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Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NELLORE	27th April	2nd June	10th June
NEURALIA	Mid. May	Mid. June	June

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
HEJAZ	30th April	20th May

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI Only
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA	ATSTUA MARU 15,900 tons	2nd May, at Noon
SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU	Sat. 17th May, at Noon
SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU	Wed. 21st May, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOREA & YOKOHAMA	SHIMBU MARU	Sun. 27th Apr. at 11 A.M.

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Next Sailing from Hongkong.

1. SUWA MARU ... Sat. 2nd May, at 11 A.M.
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For further information apply to

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	April 27th, From YAMATO
NIPPON MARU	11,000	May 3rd, From YAMATO
TENYO MARU	23,000	May 6th
SEINTO MARU	23,000	May 23rd
SIBERIA MARU	23,000	May 24th, From YAMATO
PERSIA MARU	8,000	June 18th

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THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd
KIYO MARU	17,000	May 13th

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
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	"SPHINX" ... 20,000 tons	do. 30th May

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUI, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "PAUL LECAT" 20,000 tons ... On or about 12th May.

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"AMUR MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th May

GEOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"KASADO MARU" ... Tuesday, 6th May

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 15th June

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KASADO MARU" ... Tuesday, 6th May

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Wednesday, 8th May

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. E. and ADELAIDE.

"NANKIN MARU" ... Sunday, 10th June

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JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

"BUBMA MARU" ... Saturday, 28th April

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